

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1836.

No. 15. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY  
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD,  
Publishing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
For one year in advance \$2.50  
" Six months do 1.50  
" Three months do 1.00  
Not paid at the end of 6 months 2.00  
within the year 3.50

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.  
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

ADVERTISING.  
For 1 square or less or 3 insertions \$1.00  
Do do do 3 months 3.00  
Do do do 6 months 5.00  
Do do do 12 months 10.00  
Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

REMOVAL.  
CABINET MAKING.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.  
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-17

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS,  
JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.  
LIFE of Sir James McIntosh, 2 vols  
Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Allen  
Poetry of Life, 2 vols.  
Theological Tales, 2 vols.  
Paul Pry's Comic Sketch Book  
The Partisan, 2 vols.  
The South West, by a Yankee  
Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine  
Miss Sedgwick's Tales and Sketches  
Rambler in North America  
Letters from the South, by Paulding  
Hall on the loss of Blood  
Dwight's Theology  
Beauty of Female Holiness  
Chronicles of Gotham  
Rose Hill, or tale of the Old Dominion  
Remarks on Homopathy  
Clark on Consumption  
Gerhard on diseases of the Chest  
Good's Study of Medicine; new ed.  
McIntosh's Practice; new ed.  
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence  
Dr. Coit's Bible  
English Annual  
Young Ladies' Book  
Young Artist—Magnaolia  
Oriental Annual  
Language of Flowers—and some others.

CHR. WALLACE.  
Chenapside, Lex. Ky. Jan 22, 1836 3-17

FAYETTE COUNTY—To wit.  
TAKEN UP by Hallet M. Winslow, living in Lexington chemist and druggist, about 154 hands high, six years old, a small star in the forehead, two or three small white spots on the neck near the left shoulder, and a small white spot on the inside of the right arm near the breast; no brands or other marks perceptible. Appraised by John Love and John Ingles to thirty-five dollars, before me this 9th day of February, 1836.

JAMES L. HICKMAN, J. P.  
A Copy At: J. C. RODES, clk.  
by WALLER RODES, d. c.

NEW FURNITURE  
WARE ROOM.  
THE undersigned, from Cincinnati, having located themselves in Lexington, respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity to the examination of a small assortment of their manufactures now on hand. A general assortment of all articles in their line, will be kept, and of as good materials as can be procured. Of the quality of their work, they deem it unnecessary to say much, preferring that their friends should call and examine for themselves.

They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.  
An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PLANO FORTES.

THOS. W. POWELL,  
HORACE E. DIMICK,  
Jordan's Row, 5th door from Main st.  
Lexington, March 26, 1836—12-17

FOR SALE.  
THE residence of the subscriber is offered for sale. It is pleasantly situated on the Curd's road, just within the limits of the city of Lexington, containing about 45 acres, with a new BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

Fifty by thirty-three feet; five rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and four rooms above stairs; a new Brick Kitchen; Brick Meat-house and Dairy, &c.; a well of never-failing Water, equal, if not superior in quality, to any in the city, and situated within 15 feet of the House.—Any person wishing to buy can have an opportunity of doing so, by early application to the subscriber. Possession will be given by the 15th of April, if sold before that day; if not, on the 1st of September next.

JAS. L. HICKMAN.  
March 23, 1836. 12-17

RENOVATING, SCOURING AND  
TAILORING BUSINESS.  
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for RENOVATING, SCOURING and TAILORING BUSINESS, on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. He assures those who may feel disposed to patronize him, that he will spare no pains to give satisfaction in all cases. His work will be done in the very best manner, and on the lowest terms.

JOHN FISHER.  
Lex. March 26, 1836.—12-17

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, on the 1st of April, 1836, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Adams J H  
Anderson Thos or Heirs  
Anderson Robt  
Anderson A G  
Anderson Wm  
Anderson G W esq  
Andrews Benj  
Armistead P H 4  
Allen John  
Allen David C  
Addison John 2

Brant Robt  
Barclay Hugh  
Barton Chris  
Bleakley Henry  
Bealier Catharine  
Bartlett Edw esq  
Berriman Maria E mrs  
Care Rev N G Berriman  
Beckner Martha J miss  
Bailey Wm  
Baker John 2  
Baker David 2  
Bell James  
Bell Susan mrs  
Barnes L  
Barnes Alfred  
Bosworth Nath  
Bourne D  
Bowman Mary A H miss  
Brown Geo jun  
Brown Geo W esq  
Brown Caleb  
Brown John P W esq  
Brown Jas or heirs 2  
Boone Saml  
Brooks Jeremiah V  
Bowers Dealyan  
Boley Tho  
Bohanna Eliza H miss

Crawford Jane miss 2  
Clark James G  
Clark Geo W  
Campbell Arch  
Campbell Eliza miss  
Campbell Barrylla P  
Cravens Wm  
Craig John  
Craig Chas F  
Cassell John T Dr  
Carr John care B Steer  
Clark John esq  
Carter Dean  
Carter James esq  
Cane J  
Crane Jeremiah V  
Clay M L mrs  
Casey John  
Cavan John  
Causby Robert  
Calvert Bryant  
Carrill Joseph esq  
Cranshaw Benj  
Cahell John N  
Cliff or Clingman W  
Chin Agness B miss

Davis Leonard 2  
Davis Arthur 2  
Davis Jarrard  
Davis John Sandersville  
Davis J A  
Day and Harris Drs  
Daniel R J Rev  
Darnell Jacob  
Darne Evelyn mrs  
Drake Simon  
Dennis Benj  
Delany S D Dr  
Diggins Toney  
Dickson John

Ellis Wm E Dr 3  
Ellis Walter jun  
Ellis Robert  
Ellis Ezekiah jun esq  
Edwards Wm or E Nix Embig Jacob  
Ennis John

Falkner Nelson  
Farmer Hugh  
Farmer Willis H esq  
Frazier Geo P  
Faulconer Harriet  
Ferguson W J  
Ferguson James  
Fisher John  
Fisher James Dr 3  
George Joseph  
Greene Wm & co messrs  
Greene S M mrs  
Gentry Wm H  
Giltner John  
Griffin John Dr  
Griffith Benj  
Gillespie Perry & co  
Gibson John  
Gordon Thomas  
Goreham Chas esq  
Goode mr or Hunter

Hawkins Thos T T  
Hawkins Katharine V  
Hawkins James 2  
Harris William  
Harris James C Dr  
Harris Henry  
Harris B G  
Hall T B  
Hall Lucretia (colored)  
Hancock Gabriella mrs  
Harris Hancock  
Happy James  
Hager Alston L  
Hager Upton  
Hart Precilla miss  
Hardesty Wm  
Hardesty J Dr  
Hart George  
Hall Fielden  
Haskins Edw B  
Hann Alex R  
Hatchfield S  
Hatcher John H  
Harp George  
Henderson Wm D  
Heannon John Rev 2  
Heady Allen  
Hendley Eliza mrs care of  
Richard Patterson  
Husett Richard

Johnson R M & N  
Jones Sarah mrs  
Jones John  
Jones Richard

Johnson Joseph  
Kelllogg John A 7  
Kennedy M esq  
Keith Jas M  
Kent James  
Kerley J M  
Ketley Philip mrs  
Kenet Tomus

Lafon John U Dr 2  
Lafon John  
Lafon James  
Laffoon L B  
Lafon Doctor  
Lake Abraham  
Laird Peter  
Laird Robert  
Lawrence John W  
Lewis T D M D  
Lewis Lewis C  
Levin Julia A M mrs  
Lee Richd H  
Lern Mines  
Lester W capt  
Lenoir Whitman H

Marshall Saml V Rev  
Mathews Caleb M  
Mathews Alfred Dr  
Martin Saml  
Martin Saml  
Moore Wm H  
Moore Margaret M mrs  
Moore Eleanor miss  
Moore Franklin R Dr  
Morris C V 2  
Morrison G E  
Morrison mr  
Morton Wm  
Merrill Wm S  
Merritt Rebecca miss  
Merchant Thos M  
Miller Isaac R 3  
Miller Isaac  
Miller Joseph E

McFarland John B  
McFarland Saml  
McCall Amherst P  
McCallie F T  
McCann Neal  
McCarton Peter  
McClane Wm D  
McLean Robert Dr  
Megee Dean  
McMickin Wm  
McKnight David  
McMinn S N Dr  
McGistal James

Neet Geo  
Neel Sidney  
Newberry Wm H  
Nettleson Wm L 2  
Nettleson Henry 2

Ogden John C 2  
Ogden Joseph  
Ogden Saml R  
Ogden Alfred D  
Ogden Thos 3  
O'Connor James 2  
Ours W B 5  
Owen Sarah mrs

James M A E miss  
Keys Adam R  
Kirkwood John 2  
Kirkpatrick Robert  
Knight W T Dr  
King A Dr 3  
Knox Benj

Legrand Edw M  
Lindsey James esq  
Lisow G C  
Lisow G C  
Lisow John  
Lisow Wm 2  
Welsh Joseph L  
Lowry N 2  
Low James & co  
Logan Alexander  
Loyd Wm  
Lenn John  
Louis Saml  
Loward A  
Lowman  
Lowman Thomas

Miller Abraham  
Miller Levy  
Milliken Alfred Dr  
Mitchell James  
Moore Wm H  
Moore Margaret M mrs  
Moore Eleanor miss  
Moore Franklin R Dr  
Morris C V 2  
Morrison G E  
Morrison mr  
Morton Wm  
Merrill Wm S  
Merritt Rebecca miss  
Merchant Thos M  
Miller Isaac R 3  
Miller Isaac  
Miller Joseph E

McCroky Martha miss  
McCormick James  
McConnell Margaret or  
McConnell James  
McDonald Silas 2  
McDonald Susan S mrs  
McDowell Sarah J miss  
Besk Wm (colored) care  
col Jas McDowell  
McDowell James col  
McDowell John  
McClure John 3

Noulis Elias T 3  
Noel Richard  
Nourse Mary C miss  
Nourse Susan Cook  
Norris Benj

Ogden John C 2  
Ogden Joseph  
Ogden Saml R  
Ogden Alfred D  
Ogden Thos 3  
O'Connor James 2  
Ours W B 5  
Owen Sarah mrs

Payton mr  
Payton mr  
Payton mr  
Payton mr  
Payton mr  
Payton mr  
Payton mr  
Payton mr  
Payton mr  
Payton mr

Quarrier G Esq 2  
Ray Sarah mrs  
Raid Saml  
Ramer Levi B  
Reid Joseph B Dr  
Reynolds John L  
Reynolds John  
Reynolds Eliza A mrs  
Redford Wm R  
Riley Wm  
Riley James  
Rodgers John T esq 2  
Rodgers Wm P 2

Shackelford S M miss  
Shackelford Wm S  
Stanhope Wm Esq  
Sauders Nathaniel H  
Sauders Jane mrs 2  
Samuel James M  
Spates Robert  
Sharp Lily P  
Stansfield James  
Statin Arthur  
Sheppard H H Dr  
Shepherd John  
Shepard Alexander  
Searcy James Dr 2  
Seward Wm P  
Stewart John Esq  
Stephens Samuel  
Stephenson Susan miss  
Stevens Lucinda miss  
Sterling J F  
Steels Lucy  
Smedley Morgan  
Shelly John  
Stone Garret M  
Stone John  
Stone Mirajah  
Scott James C Esq  
Scott James 2  
Schooler R D  
Snowden Joseph L  
Shackelford G B

Taylor Parker  
Taylor James Gen  
Taylor Lewis C  
Taylor John  
Taylor John  
Taylor Jacob  
Tobert Thomas J  
Tobert Leonidas B  
Turner N  
Turner Seyburn & co  
Tveys James  
Thompson Jas H Esq

Thompson Wm  
Thompson Letitia B miss  
Thompson Kath mrs  
Thompson James A mrs  
Thompson Jacob  
Todd Thomas J  
Tobert Leonidas B  
Turner N  
Turner Seyburn & co  
Tveys James  
Thompson Jas H Esq

Underwood Joshua 2  
Vinson Mr

Valley Francis  
Vance Patrick  
Vaughan Jane miss

Warfield Harriet  
Wallace Geo N  
Waller Joo L  
Watson E Mrs (former-ly Mrs Cobbs)  
Wason John  
Watkins Judith G  
Warble Jacob  
Webster John  
West Wm W 2  
Welsh Joseph L  
Wheeler G N 2  
Wheeler Harriet miss  
White James V  
White John 2  
Wilson R S  
Wilson Martha L mrs  
Wilson Eliza a mrs  
Wood H B 3  
Wood John M D  
Wood Joseph

Young M D Mrs  
Young M D Mrs  
April 1 1836

JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M.  
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please to mention that they are advertised.

SIR LOVELL.  
Twelve years old this grass—a beautiful blood bay, black mane and tail,  
BY DUROC.  
PEDIGREE.  
THIS distinguished racer was bred by Samuel Furdy Esq of New York and foaled in May, 1824; he was got by Duroc, sire of Eclipse; his dam by the imported horse Light Infantry, his grandam by old Messenger, his great grandam by Bashaw, his g. grandam by True Briton, his g. g. grandam y Sterling.

PERFORMANCE.  
On the Union Course, L. I., when 3 years old, Sir Lovell ran a match against a Dunsellie Colt of C. R. Colden's, three mile heats, and won, distancing his antagonist;—when 4 years old he won the two mile sweepstake, over the Union Course, L. I. beating five good horses. In the fall of the same year he was trained again, and ran the \$200 purse, two mile heats, over the Poughkeepsie course, which he won with ease, beating Hotspur, Timpoleon, and a number of other celebrated horses. The night following, his groom foundered him—notwithstanding, on the last day of the same month, (October) he ran a sweepstake, 3 mile heats, over the New Market Course, L. I., beating Grey Roman (out of Ariel's dam) and many others. In the winter following he was sold to a gentleman of Pennsylvania, and was to be delivered to him on the 1st of April, in covering condition—the contract not having been made good on the part of the purchaser, he was again put in training and commenced walking. On the 6th of April, at the time he commenced training, he was very fleshy—notwithstanding, on the 12th day of May following, he was entered for the \$400 purse, three mile heats, which he won with ease, carrying 122lbs. beating the famous mare Ariel, Bachelor and Yankee Maid—time, first heat 5m. 47s.—second heat, 5m. 53s. Taking into consideration the very short time he had been in training (five weeks) this race was considered as one of the best ever run on Long Island, and at once stamped SIR LOVELL as a first rate race horse.

In the ensuing week, he ran with Ariel for the \$500 purse, four mile heats, at Poughkeepsie, where he won the first heat in great time, 7m. 50s. considering the state of the course, which was very heavy—the second heat he led the mare three and three quarter miles, when he passed him and won the heat—he was then withdrawn. There was no jockeying at the time, it was owing to his want of sufficient training that he lost the race. Two days afterwards, over the same course, he took the \$300 purse—two mile heats—beating Lady Hunter, Maryland Eclipse, and Malton—time, first heat 3m. 51s., carrying 121lbs. This is great time, considering Lovell run eight miles two days previous, but it was soon forgotten in his superior and almost unequalled time, time of the second heat—which was contested inch by inch in the most spirited style by Sir Lovell and Lady Hunter, and won by Lovell in 3m. 46s.—When it is known that the course is first and over a mile, and that the horses carried six-year-old weights, this heat will doubtless be recorded as one of the quickest in the annals of racing. In the following week, he ran a Match Race of two mile heats, over the Union Course, L. I., for \$6,000, with the well known mare Ironette, in which he won the first heat in 3m. 45s. and in the next, distanced his opponents in 3m. 45s. Thus running four races in the short space of time, it was owing to a single heat—further comment is unnecessary.

Puffing has become so common with persons who have horses, that I deem it a disgrace to a good horse to say more than what is recorded in the Sporting Registers concerning them, for which, as to SIR LOVELL, the public is referred. Lovell will stand at any stable on the "Trot" track road in Jessamine county, 8 miles from Lexington and five from Nicholasville. Owing to the great number of horses in Kentucky, Lovell will be let to mares at the reduced price of 30 dollars, which can be discharged by 25 dollars if paid in the season. The season will commence on the 10th of March, and end the 1st of July. All possible care taken with Mares from a distance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Good pasturage, and grain fed at a small price.

P. E. TODHUNTER.  
Jessamine County, Jan. 30, 1836—5-1st June.

SPRING AND SUMMER  
GOODS.  
ELLEY & CHINN,  
HAVE received a large and handsome stock of GOODS, suitable to the above seasons which they will sell as low as their neighbours. And invite the attention of their friends and purchasers to examine for themselves. They will sell to Country Merchants at a small advance.

Lexington, March 18, '36—11-17

NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY,  
LEXINGTON, March 23d, 1836.  
THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the fifth Instalment of ten dollars on each Share, is required to be paid on the 27th day of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.  
March 26.—19-17

Vaughn Cornillas  
John Tooley care of Wm Vance

Wood Susanna B mrs  
Wood Forence  
Wood Ann  
Wood Lenna miss  
Walrond Wm  
Woodland Isabella C miss  
Woodfolk Louyel D esq  
Woodson Saml  
White Hugh Gen  
White Rebecca mrs  
Whittingham C 3  
Whitehead W  
Witro Eliza miss  
Wingate Joseph  
Williams Lewis  
Williams Wm  
Winn John C  
Wilson R S  
Wilson John C Dr 3  
Wilson John  
Wilson Thomas  
Woodward Francis

Y  
Young Mary D miss  
Yates Wm

MESSENGER DUROC.  
WILL stand the ensuing season at my stables on the Lexington Association course. Particulars &c., made known in due time.

Pedigree in a concise form.  
Messenger, Duroc, by Duroc; dam Vincenta, by Messenger; Slender, Lath; Wildair; True Briton; Joseph Anderson's imported mare by Marske; Starting; Partner; Smiling Tom—Traveller's dam by Almanac; Bay Bolton's sister by Grey Hantboy; Makeless; Bimmer; Diamond; Sister to the dam of old Merlin by Bustler.

JAMES SHY.  
January 10, 1836—2-17

MAYES & BLANCHARD.  
J. CHARD, having associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, in the Fayette Circuit Court, will attend to all business entrusted to their care with zeal and promptitude.  
Lexington, March 4, 1836—9-17

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED  
200 BUSHELS Clover Seed,  
100 do. Pennsylvania Timot.  
Seed—for sale by  
MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.  
Jan. 8, 1836—3-2m

MUSTARD SEED.  
EVERY Farmer, perhaps, has some ground too rich for most vegetables. This is the very best kind for growing the common small black mustard. A dung hill, if well rotted, is not too rich. It grows well where old buildings have stood. A quarter half an acre of this sort of ground would be well worth cultivating. This much, the feeblest families, perhaps, could do. It could probably, from the experiments I have made, produce at the rate of thirty or forty bushels an acre. It should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and when ripe, reaped and laid in hands, and two or three days sun will dry it sufficiently for thrashing—This should be done on a sheet laid out on some plank or on a thick sod of grass. Care must be taken to sift the trash out before it is put into the wind, or it will carry the seed away. When well cleaned and dried, it will meet with ready sale at about \$3 a bushel, by applying to  
N. BURROWS.  
Lex. Feb. 20, 1836—7-31

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.  
WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Friday the 8th day of April, 1836, at 11 o'clock, a. m., the city property purchased of R. Higgins, esq. situated on Main street, between the lots of Frederick Newcom and the heirs of Moses Hall, dec'd, laid out into beautiful building lots.

The plan of the lots may be seen with the City Clerk, and will be exhibited on the premises on the day of sale.  
Terms.—The lots will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with good and approved security. Possession delivered on the day of sale.  
M. C. JOHNSON,  
J. B. JOHNSON,  
JACOB ASHTON, Committee.  
Feb. 20, 1836.—9-15

HUEY & FROST,  
HAVING formed a Co-partnership and purchased the Stock and Tailoring concern of Messrs J. T. Frazier & Co. are now ready to execute all orders in their line.

TEXAS.  
I HAVE FOR SALE, a large quantity of TEXAS SCRAP, in Leftwich's grant, adjoining and immediately above Austin's Colony, including the Brasos and extending to the Colorado river. This is the most fertile part of Texas. Any person wishing to emigrate to, or engage in a speculation in land in this delightful region, would do well to apply to the undersigned, who will give a first rate bargain in all respects to suit the purchaser. Apply to Mr. P. Scott at Dr. Whitney's in Lexington, to the subscriber, or D. C. Overton, at the late residence of Walter Overton, deceased, five miles from Lexington, near the Boonsboro' road.

JOHN W. OVERTON.  
January 5, 1836—2-17

MAMMOTH WARRIOR.  
I HAVE not sold Warr-or, I beg leave to caution the public against false rumors, in relation to him, during the year. If any change takes place in his health, or abilities, (which have never been defective in his life,) I will notify the public through the newspapers forthwith. He will remain during the present season, at his old stand, near Winchester. The price will be \$36 the season, or \$52 to insure Jennets. Pasturage gratis.

WARRIOR is the largest Jack, (full 15 hands high, and equally large all over,) and has proved himself to be the surest and best breeder now known in the world. His colts have more than justified public expectation, not only in size, but in form. I sold a lot of his male colts, last fall, to Col. Wm. Myers, of Garrard County for \$110 each, cash in hand, and others at the same price. Not one of his Jack colts now one year old, can be bought for \$500. The sum of \$1500 has been offered for either of two, and \$1000 for several others. Does not this justify the price at which Warrior stands?

P. B. HOCADAY.  
Winchester, Feb. 20, 1836—9-17

ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES,  
TO boy between the ages of 14 and 16 would be preferred.  
Lexington, March 5—9-17

DENTISTRY.  
DR. HARRIS, DENTIST, informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may be found at the PHENIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only.  
March 4, '36.—9-17

BLACKSMITHING.  
SIMEON SEY  
INFORMS the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has purchased the entire stock, &c., of Mr. John R. Shaw, and will continue the above business at the old stand, on Short street, opposite O. K. mrs. esq., where he will be happy to wait on all who will give him a call.  
March 5, 1836—9-17

FIRE BUCKETS!  
A meeting of the President and Council of the City of Lexington, Feb. 16, 1836.  
Resolved, That the President of the Council advertise in the several newspapers in the city, until the 1st day of May next, that the citizens of the city will be required to comply with the city ordinances, in furnishing their houses with Fire Buckets, by the first day of May next.

Resolved, That on the 1st day of May next, the Marshal and Day Watchman of the city shall commence visiting every house in the city, and make a return to the President of the Council, as early as possible, of the number of Fire Buckets which belong to each house in the city, which return shall be made from his own knowledge and from actual examination of the Buckets.  
THOS. P. HART, Pres.  
A copy—H. I. BOOLEY, Clk. 9-1st May

CITY PROPERTY ON MAIN STREET.  
THE President and Council of the City of Lexington, will receive and consider sealed proposals for leasing, at perpetual ground rent, or purchasing, the City Property on Main street, extending back to Hates street. The property will be divided into five fronts on Main street, of 20 feet 6 inches each, and as many on Hates street, and each running back 110 feet. Proposals may be for any number of these lots, extending through from street to street or only going back half way, as may suit the bidder. The proposals must be left with the Clerk of the City by the 15th day of March next.

M. C. JOHNSON,  
J. B. JOHNSON,  
J. ASHTON, Committee.  
Feb. 20, 1836—9-15

LAND FOR SALE.  
THE Subscriber will offer for sale on the 25th inst., the tract of LAND on which he lives containing 100 ACRES, 14 miles south of Nicholasville, Ky. on the Turnpike road leading from Lexington to Danville and Lancaster. Also—ALL HIS STOCK of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. Corn, Oats, Hay, &c. Sale to commence on the 10th of April, a. m.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

STEWART DILLON.  
Jessamine county, March 7, '36.—10-21  
N. B. There is another tract adjoining the one offered for sale, which can be had if wanted. S D

NEW SPRING GOODS,  
FOR 1836.  
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.  
ARE now receiving at the old stand of J. T. Telford, No. 49, Main street, a large and splendid stock of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes and Boots. To which they invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers.  
Lex March 8, '36.—10-17

NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY.  
THE fourth instalment, of \$10 on each share, became due on the 27th ultimo.  
Lexington March 5th 1836.—8-17

CHEAP  
SIGN PAINTING.  
In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country.  
THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postlethwaite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.  
JOHN JONES.  
N. B. The person to whom I lent some two or three years since, the first volume of the "Handmaid to the Arts," will please return it. J. J. BAGGING SHU'LES for sale by J. J. Lex. May 31, 1834.—17-17

BLANK DEEDS,  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING  
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING  
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING  
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

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EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.



# GAZETTE.



The Star-paunted Banner, long may it wave  
Over the Land of the Free and home of the brave.

## NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,  
**Matthews Flournoy,**  
Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**Elijah Hise,**  
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET  
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,  
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.  
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.  
1st Dis. Chittendon Lyon of Caldwell.  
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.  
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.  
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.  
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.  
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.  
7th John Pope, of Washington.  
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.  
9th Alexander Luckey, of Floyd.  
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.  
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.  
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.  
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

## AN ADDRESS.

Delivered by S. F. Austin of Texas, to a very large audience of Ladies and Gentlemen in the second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 7th March, 1836.

(Continued from our last)

These revolutionary measures of the party who had usurped the government in Mexico, were resisted by the people in the States of Puebla, Oaxaca, Mexico, Jalisco, and other parts of the nation.—The State of Zacatecas took up arms, but its efforts were crushed by an army headed by the President General Santa Anna in person, and the people of that State were disarmed and subjected to a military government. In October last a military force was sent to Texas under Gen. Cos for the purpose of enforcing those unconstitutional and revolutionary measures, as had been done in Zacatecas, Puebla, Oaxaca, and other parts of the nation. This act roused the people of Texas and the war commenced.

Without exhausting the patience by a detail of numerous other vexatious circumstances and violations of our rights, I trust that what I have said on this point is sufficient to show that the federal social compact of Mexico is dissolved; and that we have just and sufficient cause to take up arms against the revolutionary government which has been established; that we have forbore until the cup was full to overflowing; and that further forbearance or submission on our part would have been both ruinous and degrading; and that it was due to the great cause of liberty, to ourselves, to our posterity, and to the free blood which, I am proud to say, fills our veins, to resist and proclaim war against such acts of usurpation and oppression.

The justice of our cause being clearly shown, the next important question that naturally presents itself to the intelligent and inquiring mind is, *what are the objects and intentions of the people of Texas?*

To this we reply that our object is freedom—civil and religious freedom—emancipation from that government and that people who, after fifteen years' experiment since they have been separated from Spain, have shown that they were incapable of self-government, and that all hopes of any thing like stability or rational liberty in their political institutions—at least for many years—are vain and fallacious.

This object we expect to obtain by a total separation from Mexico as an independent community—a new republic—or by becoming a State of the United States. Texas would have been satisfied to have been a State of the Mexican Confederation, and she made every constitutional effort in her power to become one. But that is no longer practicable, for that confederation no longer exists. One of the two alternatives above-mentioned, therefore, is the only resource which the revolutionary government of Mexico has left her. Either will secure the liberties and prosperity of Texas, for either will secure to us the right of self-government over a country which we have redeemed from the wilderness, and conquered without any aid or protection whatever from the Mexican government, (for we never received any) and which is clearly ours. Ours by every principle by which original titles to countries are, and ever have been founded. We have explored and pioneered it, developed its resources, made it known to the world, and given to it a high and rapidly-increasing value. The federal republic of Mexico had a constitutional right to participate generally in this val-

ue, but it had not, and cannot have any other; and this one has evidently been forfeited and destroyed by unconstitutional acts and usurpation, and by the total dissolution of the social compact. Consequently, the true and legal owners of Texas, the only legitimate sovereigns of that country, are the people of Texas.

It is also asked, *what is the present situation of Texas, and what are our resources to effect our objects and defend our rights?*

The present position of Texas is an absolute Declaration of Independence—a total separation from Mexico. This declaration was made on the 7th of November last. It is as follows:

"Whereas, Gen. Antonio Lopez Santa Anna, and other military chieftains, have by force of arms, overthrown the federal institutions of Mexico, and dissolved the social compact which existed between Texas and the other members of the Mexican Confederacy, now the good people of Texas, availing themselves of their natural rights, SOLEMNLY DECLARE,

"1st. That they have taken up arms in defence of their rights and liberties, which were threatened by encroachments of military despots, and in defence of the republican principles of the federal constitution of Mexico of 1824

"2d. That Texas is no longer morally or civilly bound by the compact of Union; yet stimulated by the generosity and sympathy common to a free people, they offer their support and assistance to such of the members of the Mexican Confederacy, as will take up arms against military despotism.

"3d. That they do not acknowledge that the present authorities of the nominal Mexican Republic have the right to govern within the limits of Texas.

"4th. That they will not cease to carry on war against the said authorities, whilst their troops are within the limits of Texas.

"5th. That they hold it to be their right, during the disorganization of the federal system and the reign of despotism, to withdraw from the Union, to establish an independent government, or to adopt such measures as they may deem best calculated to protect their rights and liberties; but that they will continue faithful to the Mexican government, so long as that nation is governed by the constitution and laws that were framed for the government of the political association.

"6th. That Texas is responsible for the expenses of her armies, now in the field.

"7th. That the public faith of Texas is pledged for the payment of any debts contracted by her agents.

"8th. That she will reward by donations in land all who volunteer their services in her present struggle, and receive them as citizens.

"These declarations we solemnly avow to the world, and call God to witness their truth and sincerity, and invoke defeat and disgrace upon our heads, should we prove guilty of duplicity."

It is worthy of particular attention that this declaration affords another and an answerable proof of the forbearance of the Texans and of their firm adherence, even to the last moment, to the constitution which they had sworn to support, and to their political obligations as Mexican citizens. For, although at this very time the federal system and constitution of 1824 had been overturned and trampled under foot by military usurpation in all other parts of the republic, and although our country was actually invaded by the usurpers for the purpose of subjecting us to the military rule, the people of Texas still said to the Mexican nation—"restore the federal constitution and govern in conformity to the social compact which we are all bound by our oaths to sustain and we will continue to be a member of the Mexican Confederation." This noble and generous act, as such it certainly was under the circumstances, is of itself sufficient to repel and silence the false charges which the priests and despots of Mexico have made of the ingratitude of the Texans. In what does this ingratitude consist? I cannot see, unless it be in our enterprise and perseverance in giving value to a country that the Mexicans considered valueless, and thus exciting their jealousy and enmity.

To show more strongly the absurdity of this charge of ingratitude, &c. made by the general government of Mexico, and of the pretended claims to liberty, which they set up, for having given fortunes in land to the settlers of Texas.—It must be remembered that, with the exception of the first three hundred families settled by myself, the general government have never granted or given one foot of land in Texas. The vacant land belonged to the State of Coahuila and Texas so long as they remained united, and to Texas so soon as she was a State separate from Coahuila. Since the adoption of the federal system in 1824, the general government have never had any power or authority whatever to grant, sell, or give any land in Texas, nor in any other State. This power was vested in the respective States. The lands of Texas have therefore been distributed by the State of Coahuila and Texas, (with the exception of three hundred families above mentioned) and not by the general government, and, consequently, it is truly absurd for that government to assume any credit for an act in which it had no participation, and more especially when it has for years past thrown every obstacle in the way to impede the progress of Texas, as is evident from the 11th article of the law of the 6th April, 1833, which absolutely prohibited the emigration to Texas of citizens of the United States; and

many other acts of a similar nature—such as vexatious custom-house regulations, passports, and garrisoning the settled parts of the country where troops were not needed to protect it from the Indians, nor from any other enemy. It is therefore clear that if any credit for liberality is due, it is to the State government, and how far it is entitled to this credit, men of judgement must decide, with the knowledge of the fact that it sold the lands of Texas at from thirty to fifty dollars per square league, Mexican measure, which is four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight acres English, and considering they were getting a high price and full value for it.

The true interpretation of this charge of ingratitude is as follows: The Mexican government have at last discovered that the enterprising people who were induced to remove to Texas by certain promises and guarantees, have by their labors given value to Texas and its lands. An attempt is therefore now made to take them from us and to annul all those guarantees, and we are ungrateful because we are not sufficiently "docile" to submit to this usurpation and injustice as the "docile" Mexicans have in other parts of the nation.

To close this matter about ingratitude, I will ask—if it was not ingratitude in the people of the United States to resist the "theory of oppression" and separate from England?—can it be ingratitude in the people of Texas to resist oppression and usurpation by separating from Mexico?



## [BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC No. 5.]  
AN ACT for the relief of the Sufferers by the fire in the city of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of the port of New York be, and he is hereby authorized, as he may deem best calculated to secure the interest of the United States, to cause to be extended (with the assent of the sureties thereon) to all persons who have suffered loss of property by the conflagration at that place, on the sixteenth day of December last, by the burning of their buildings or merchandise, the time of payment of all bonds heretofore given by them for duties, to periods not exceeding three, four and five years in equal instalments from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds; or to allow the said bonds to be cancelled, upon giving to the said collector new bonds of one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the said collector, for the sum of the former bonds respectively, payable in equal instalments in three, four and five years, from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds to be taken up or cancelled as aforesaid; and the said collector is hereby authorized and directed to give up, or cancel all such bonds upon the receipt of others described in this section; which last mentioned bonds shall be proceeded with, in all respects, like other bonds which are taken by collectors for duties to the United States, and shall have the same force and validity: *Provided*, That those who are within the provision of this section, but who may have sold their bonds subsequent to the late fire, shall also be entitled to the benefit of this section, and that the said bonds shall be renewed from the day when the same were paid, and said payments refunded, if not previously put into bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. *And provided also*, That the benefits of this section shall not be extended to any person whose loss shall not be proved to the satisfaction of the collector, to have exceeded the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the port of New York, is hereby authorized and directed to extend the payments in the manner prescribed in the first section of this act, of all other bonds given for duties at the port of New York, prior to the late fire, and not provided for in the first section as aforesaid, for six, nine, and twelve months, from and after the date of payment specified in the bonds; which bonds, when executed agreeably to the provisions of this section, shall be payable with interest, at the rate of five per centum per annum, which interest, shall be computed from the times the respective bonds would have fallen due, if this act had not passed: *Provided however*, That nothing contained in this act shall extend to bonds which had fallen due before the 17th day of December last: *Provided also*, That if in the opinion of the collector aforesaid, any of the bonds which may be given under this act or the payment of which may be postponed, shall at any time be insecure, it shall be the duty of the said collector to require such additional security as shall be satisfactory to him, and on the failure of such additional security being furnished, the payment of such bond shall be enforced forthwith.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
M. VAN BUREN,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.  
Approved March 19th, 1836.  
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC No. 6.]  
AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer a part of the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, to the credit of subsistence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to transfer so much of the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, to the credit of subsistence, as may have been taken from the latter fund, for the former purpose.

Approved March 19th, 1836.

## MONEY LOST.

**500 DOLLARS REWARD.** Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst., between Weisger's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed package containing **THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS**, in 500 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well as recollected, endorsed on the envelopment as follows: "\$3000 to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Brand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.

D. A. SAYRE.  
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 19, 1836. mar. 19-11-1f

## Badger's Patent Improved Feather Renovator.

ONE of those valuable Machines is now in operation at the store of D. Badger & Co., opposite the market, Lexington. All those interested in having Good Beds, are invited to call and witness the operation.

By the process used in said Machine, old and worn out beds are cleaned and sifted of all the dirt and dust, and the Feathers rid of the odours and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. It has been found that new Feathers are greatly improved by being cleaned of dust, and the animal gases of which all Feathers partake in a greater or less degree, according to the time and manner of their being taken from the fowl. By this process, all moth, or other insects, are destroyed entirely.

Subjoined are a few of the many certificates of respectable individuals of Louisville, which might be procured, who are now enjoying the luxury of a soft and wholesome bed, and who can, with propriety, judge of the merits of the machine by the work it has done.

JAS. COOK.

To Mr. Otten Sabin, who has one of the machines in operation at Louisville, the following certificates have been given.

I certify, that I have had a number of old beds cleaned and dressed by O. Badger's Patent Feather dressing Machine, some of which had been in constant use for many years, and that the Feathers had lost their original elasticity, so much so, that I considered them of but little value; but by the operation of his machine, I find them restored to their original liveliness, and the unpleasant odour entirely removed, which Feathers long used must necessarily imbibe; and so far as I have been able to discover, I have no hesitation in recommending to the public as a valuable improvement, and worthy of patronage.

A. THROCKMORTON.

We, the subscribers, concur with Maj. Throckmorton, having had beds cleaned and dressed, and can cheerfully recommend it to the public.

EDW. B. ELY.

FRANCIS HENRY.

I approve of the method of cleaning Feathers, have tried it, and can recommend it to others.

W. S. VERNON.

I certify, that I had a lot of new Feathers, which had for a length of time been compressed in a sack, and on examination I found they contained insects, and had in a great measure lost their elasticity, and were unfit for use. Having heard of O. Sabin's machine, I was induced to have them dressed, when they returned I found them free from worms and other insects, the Feathers restored to their original liveliness, and the unpleasant odour peculiar to new Feathers, effectually removed; and I have no hesitation in recommending the machine to the public.

JAMES GEORGE.

We, the subscribers, Upholsters, in the city of Louisville, certify, that having seen the operation of O. Sabin's Feather Renovator, and being well satisfied of its utility, in not only the cleaning of old, but also of new Feathers, take pleasure in recommending it to the public, as a valuable improvement, and well worthy of patronage, as a machine of this kind has for a long time been much wanted, in the cleaning in particular of new Feathers.

WALTON & HOLMES,  
M. & A. DEVENNEY,  
JOHN & H. AULBROOK,  
GREEN, CLARK & Co.

We have tested Badger's Feather Renovator, and being satisfied of the entire efficacy, and great utility of his machine, do not hesitate to recommend this mode of renovating old beds and new Feathers, as eminently conducive to health and comfort.

LEWELLYN POWELL, M. D.  
G. W. SMITH, M. D.  
J. W. BRITTE, M. D.  
RICHARD WANTY,  
W. C. GALT.

The above gentlemen are respectable and eminent Physicians of Louisville.

Beds will be dressed and returned the same day, if reasonable notice is given.

Rights to use the Renovator in any county in Kentucky can be obtained upon reasonable terms, by applying to

D. BRADFORD.

Lex. April 16, 1836.—15-

## DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT.

HAVING settled in the city of Lexington, offer their services to the public as

Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.

Dr. Cross begs leave to remind the public, that while in Europe, under the great masters of the art, he paid particular attention to the subject of LITHOTRIPSY, and now proposes to relieve those afflicted with Stone or Gravel, by an operation, in which no cutting instrument is employed, and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Brennan's Hotel.

Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-1f

## LEXINGTON HOTEL COMPANY.

BOOKS for the subscription of Stock in the above named Corporation, will be opened at the "PHOENIX HOTEL," in this city, on the 1st Saturday in May next, and be kept open one week. The act of Incorporation holds out strong inducements to capitalists, and it is confidently expected will not be overlooked by our citizens generally.

1st. Its duration is one hundred and fourteen years.

2d. Capital One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with power to purchase and hold such Lands, Houses, Tenements, Rents, Hereditaments, Slaves, Goods and Chattels, as may be deemed necessary, and to rent out or lease any room or ground not required for the use of the Hotel.

3d. To be managed by a President and four Directors, elected annually by the Stockholders, each share being entitled to one vote.

4th. The Company to commence operation when Forty Thousand Dollars shall be subscribed, with power to open books thereafter, for additional subscription.

5th. Said company is authorized to purchase the Phoenix Hotel, late the property of Capt. Jno. Postlethwaite, &c., so long known as one of the best stands for business in the Western Country, which is in excellent repair, and can be had on advantageous terms, with or without its Servants, Furniture and Fixtures, as the company may elect.

P. S. A gentleman well qualified to take charge of the concern, with a moderate capital, and who would become a Stockholder, would be preferred as a tenant for the Hotel.

Commissioners: J. Brumman, Robt. Frazer, J. G. McKinney, R. A. Curt, A. K. Woolley, L. Combs, Jacob Ashton, John Norton, Thomas P. Satterwhite.

Intelligence and Gazette, Lexington; Journal, Louisville; Gazette, Cincinnati, and Pennsylvania Inquirer, Philadelphia, will insert the above one month, and send on accounts.

April 2, 1836.—13-1m

## NOTICE

IS hereby given to the BLACKSMITHS of Lexington and Fayette county in general, that their attendance is required at a meeting, for the purpose of transacting some important business. The attendance of every Smith in the county, who carries on the business, is earnestly solicited. The meeting to be held on the second Monday in April, (being county court day,) at George W. Stone's, upper end of the marketplace, and next door to Thomas Smith's shop, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

April 2, 1836.—13-1m

## GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, (Kentucky.)

THE Summer Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 2nd day of May—and continue 21 weeks.

The Department of Languages is filled by one of the most profound and distinguished Linguists of the Union. Herein are taught the Greek, Latin and French.

The Department of Natural Science and Civil Engineering is occupied by a gentleman educated at West Point, who has adopted the course which is studied at the Military Academy.

The Department of Mental and Moral Science, Belles Lettres, &c. is most ably sustained by a gentleman of superior literary and scientific attainments, who will also deliver Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology.

The Department of Mathematics &c. is filled by a very able and experienced Instructor, assisted by the professor of Natural Science and Civil Engineering.

The Library, Philosophical Apparatus, Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. are well selected and in fine order.—A splendid Chemical Apparatus has just been purchased in Philadelphia, by the late Professor of Chemistry.—The students will have forthwith enjoy the benefit of a splendid Telescope.

Saturdays will be devoted to History, Composition and Declamation.

The Students are required to remain in the Recitation Rooms with the Professors, 8 hours a-day during the summer session, and 6 during the winter.

They have the free use of the Library, Apparatus, Buildings, &c. &c., being chargeable only with the damages they commit.

A weekly report of the progress, deportment health &c. of the Students individually, will be issued every Saturday, and forwarded by mail to such Parents and Guardians as may desire it.

Some delinquencies will be punished by pecuniary fines, and the funds accruing will be appropriated to the purchase of suitable Books or Medals to be awarded as prizes to the most diligent and exemplary students.

It is scarcely necessary to state that Georgetown is not surpassed by any place in the Union for health and morality.

The students board in private families through the town and neighborhood, which is thought preferable to crowding them together.

## EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Tuition (in advance),	\$30 00
Boarding Lodging Washing &c.,	50 00
Books,	5 00
	\$75 00

No extra charges.

## THE SCHOOL FOR Civil Engineers.

Connected with the Georgetown College (Ky.) will commence its summer session on the 2nd day of May.

This school has been in operation 12 months, in which time not more than 10 or 12 young men have been qualified for the field.

The West Point Academy adds a very limited number to the profession annually, and the most of these are employed by the Government.

How shortsighted, and unobscured of passing events must they be, who seem to fear that the market will be overstocked from these two schools! Take for instance the State of Ohio, and see what movement she is making on the subject of Internal Improvements.—During the recent session of her Legislature, there were incorporated within her limits, 32 Rail Roads, 11 Turnpikes and 5 Canal Companies; requiring about 100 Engineers, more than this school will supply in 10 years at the present rate.

Kentucky is not far behind Ohio in the spirit of improvement.—Indiana has just appropriated \$10,000,000 to that object! The whole Mississippi Valley is catching the same spirit, and will soon bring all the resources of her widespread territory to bear on this subject.

The Profession of the Civil Engineer is now the most lucrative and honorable in America.

What must it be in three years from this time? The harvest is abundant; the Reapers are few.

These views and prospects have induced the Professors to extend his course—making it thorough in Theory and in Practice. To this end he will cause suitable Drawings and Models of Rail Roads, Canals, Locks, Bridges, Aqueducts, &c. &c., to be prepared without delay.—And he will, require the course to be so thoroughly studied, that no young man can accomplish it in less than one year, who shall not, have made considerable progress in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy &c. previously to his entering the school.

At the close of each Session the Professors will attend the class on a *Practical Tour*—that is to say, in the months of April and October, when the principles of the science will be reduced fully to practice—locating Rail Roads, Turnpikes, Canals &c.—observing the Geology history, and developing the mineral resources of the country.

Drawing will henceforth be particularly attended to.

The Students of this school will be subjected to the Rules and Regulations of the College. Each one who completes the Course and Tour, will be furnished a certificate made out on Parchment.

## EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Board, Lodging, Washing, &c.,	\$50 00
Tuition (in advance),	20 00
Books and Instruments,	10 00
	\$80 00

One extra fee of \$5 in advance will be charged for the purpose of increasing the Library, Models, Drawings, Minerals and Instruments, belonging to this Department, exclusively.

One extra fee of \$30 will be charged for the services of the Professor during the vacation.—These extra fees will only be charged once for the same student, though he should remain in the school 5 sessions.

Georgetown, Ky. March 30th 1836.—15-1f

## PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

Will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, the 10th day of May next, if not sold before at private sale, the **FARM** of Mrs. J. J. J. containing about 75 Acres. It is about one and a half miles from the city of Lexington, on the Lexington and Georgetown Turnpike Road. There is a good house upon it; a handsome yard; Orchard of select fruit, and two Wells of never failing water.

Terms made known on the day of sale, or previously, on application either to Mrs. J. J. J. in Lexington, or to

JAMES H. ALLEN.

April 16, 1836.—16-1ds

## A TEACHER WANTED

At the Union Academy, (near Mrs. Pier-son's, 4 mile house, on the Georgetown road,) a competent one. Apply to Mr. Skillman, adjoining, or to Mr. Houghton, in the same neighborhood.

Fayette county, April 11, 1836.—15-3f

## TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL stand my large JACK, called the **DUKE OF JACKS**, the present season, which has commenced, at my Farm, Fair View, in the north west corner of Bourbon county, one mile from Leesburg, Harrison county.

TERMS.—I will let him to mares at Five Dollars the season, paid with the mare, or Eight Dollars to insure a mare with foal. In all cases if the mare is traded off before it is known whether she is with foal, the money is to be paid. I will insure Jennies at Twenty Dollars, and will pasture all that comes from a distance gratis.

I will show him and his first Jack colt at Paris, the first Monday in April; the second Monday in Lexington, and the third Monday in Georgetown, and also expect to show him on the fourth Monday in Staunton.

JOSEPH SIROPSHIRE.

April 2, 1836.—13-3f

## THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE SALADIN.

Now is the day and now is the hour,  
See approach proud blooded power.



# LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1836.

**"Mr. Van Buren in the Field."**—Under this head the Editors of the Observer express great pain that Mr. V. should have sent to his friends at Huntsville, some electioneering pamphlets, and calls it an "unprecedented step." The memory of the Editors must be bad, or they would have recollected the thousands of electioneering pamphlets circulated by Mr. Clay against Mr. Adams, and in favor of himself, and for which it is said he paid Mr. Kendall for writing, when Mr. C. was first a candidate for the Presidency. This we should conceive a "safe precedent;" but if this is not a sufficient apology for Mr. V., we will refer the Editors of the Observer, and of the Baltimore Patriot to the stump speech, lately made by General Harrison in Indiana.

Will those gentlemen still remain pained and shocked?

There is great exultation among the Whigs at the success of the Harrison ticket for City officers in Cincinnati, the residence of "the Hero of Tippecanoe." If there was any doubt, on their part, of his success at home, which now appears, by their exultation, what hopes have they in other parts of the Union, where neighborhood personal feelings can have no operation?

No apology upon compulsion, should ever be made, and we "excuse" our neighbors of the Observer for persevering in a refusal to make atonement to the Democratic party on the subject of the North Carolina contested election. Yet in the declaration that no such atonement shall be made, is an admission, that they were agreeably disappointed—that their previous predictions had not been fulfilled,—and speaks of the "Van Buren party marching up to the trough." In the article of the Observer which we noticed in our last, it is admitted that Mr. Graham, the Whig contestant, had not an "iota of testimony" to establish his claim to the seat; and we now ask the Editors how many Whig members failed to "come up to the trough," to sustain him.

One other observation, and we drop the last Observer:—That print notices the recent establishment of two papers in Ohio, to support old Tippecanoe; one of which by Mr. Gardner, who "was nominated by the President to several lucrative and important offices."—The Observer forgot to inform its readers, that the said nominations were rejected by the party which Mr. G. now proposes to give his support. Would his nomination now be rejected by the same party? Let the nomination to the State Legislature, by the Whigs of Lexington and Fayette county, answer the question.

A most christian people, are the citizens of Lexington. They return good for evil, and even if smitten on one cheek, they turn the other. When the Capitol in Frankfort was consumed by fire, a proposition was introduced into the Legislature, for the removal of the seat of Government, and Lexington seemed to be the most favored point.—Henry Dantel, Esq. then a member from Montgomery, made an attack upon Lexington, in his happiest style of "saw-whanging," and among other things, regretted, that his duty required him to pass through the streets of that abominable sink of vice and corruption, whilst travelling from his residence to the seat of government, to attend to his public duties,—that were it possible, he would avoid the pollution of breathing its pestiferous air. Yet at a Whig meeting in this City on Monday last, this same Henry Dantel—this defamer of our fair City, was, by its inhabitants, nominated to represent them in the next Kentucky Legislature!!! We would ask if the Whigs of Lexington are prepared to confirm this nomination? Are the citizens of the Country willing to give the calumniator of her seat of Justice another opportunity, in the same arena to vent his gall, and pour forth his torrents of vulgar abuse and witticism, at the expense of their cherished city?

We think the poll books in August will satisfactorily answer those questions.

[We profess not to give the words of Mr. Daniel, but shortly expect the speech as reported and published at the time.]

At a meeting of Democratic Republicans held at Mr. Giron's room, on Monday last the 11th April, it was

Resolved, that a general meeting of the friends of Mr. Van Buren and Johnson, be held on the 2d Monday in May next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating

candidates to represent Fayette county, in the next Legislature, and of making nominations if deemed advisable.

A full attendance is requested.—Notice of the place and hour will be given hereafter.

Charlton Hunt, Henry Daniel, and William Rodes, Esqrs. were nominated on Monday last, at a meeting of the Whigs of Fayette county, as their candidates for State Representatives.

The elections in Connecticut, have terminated, decidedly, in favor of Van Buren.

The news from the Virginia elections, as far as heard from, shew a considerable increase to the democratic ranks.—There is now little or no doubt of Van Buren's success in the ancient Dominion.

Fieschi, Pepin, and Morey were executed in Paris, on the 24th February last. Boireau was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, and Bescher, acquitted.

The Senate of the United States has passed bills for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union as independent States.

**Texas.**—It is ardently desired, that all the Ladies who can, will attend the meeting of the Lyceum this evening, and all the citizens of the county, on Wednesday next, at the times named in the notices.

From Florida we have nothing of much importance since our last. Of the treaty, which was said to have passed through Richmond, Va. we have no further intelligence; but a predatory warfare continued between the United States troops and the Indians, at our last dates, although nothing serious had transpired.

From Texas there is a report, which wants confirmation, that General Graham had fallen in with the advanced guard of the Mexican Army, and defeated them with great slaughter.

Since the above was written, we learn from a gentleman just from Louisville, that the steamboat Mediterranean arrived at that city on Thursday evening from New Orleans, and that a gentleman on board the boat stated, that just as it was about to start, intelligence was received at New Orleans, that a great battle had been fought between the Texian forces under General Houston, and the Mexican army under Cos, which resulted in the capture of the entire Mexican army, after a most bloody engagement; and that every Mexican was put to the sword.

## OBSERVER AND REPORTER—EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The Bank-whig presses throughout the country, are groaning in the anguish of defeated malice, at the recent confirmation by the Senate, of the nominations of Messrs. Taney, Barbour, Kendall, Stevenson and Eaton. Stung by the recollecting scorpion of thourarted treachery, and writhing in the sickening consciousness, that the controlling influence of the late infamous faction of the U. S. Senate, is buried beyond the hope of a resurrection, by the omnipotent fist of republican virtue; the leaders and tools of the opposition now seek, to direct the attention of the people from their former disgraceful course, their present contemptible position; and their future perfidious designs, by resorting to the same miserable stratagems with which they created the panic that concealed them from public observation in 1833-4. They alternately whine like whelps, at the death of the constitution; bray like asses at Executive usurpation; and personify folly and hypocrisy, in weeping over national calamities which have never happened, and the evidences of which are no where to be found, save in the book of the false prophecies of the Bank-whigs which their mother commanded them to write. By a confutal rehearsal of these prophecies, and a perpetual repetition of their concomitant artifices, they also design to forestall those approving conclusions of the policy of the Administration, to which unobstructed reflection would irresistibly force even a prejudicial. Since the recent triumph of the democracy in the United States Senate, there has been a great revival among the Whigs, and the columns of our contemporaries furnish the most convincing evidence that the Bank-panic progeny are nearly all born again. On the 30th of March, the Observer and Reporter was safely delivered by Dr. Chagrin, of a vituperative monster logical propositions of the body, were very badly developed, and the minute quantity of truth which it contained was nearly concealed by deformities of an opposite character. As a specimen, we will exhibit a part of it, which if we are not mistaken, is the head—though upon this point, we will

not be positive since the whole of it is strangely resembles a tale. Here it is.

"The President has at length succeeded in forcing all his nominations through the Senate, and Benton has introduced his Expunging resolution. That body which has for years been looked upon as the proudest monument of the wisdom of our ancestors, has at last become the mere tool of the Executive, ready and willing to do his bidding.—Are not these facts sufficient to open the eyes of the people of this Republic to the immense powers, not delegated by the constitution, which the President has taken to himself?"

There is but a single truth visible to us in the whole paragraph, to wit, that Benton has introduced his Expunging resolution. The President did not force his nomination through the Senate; because those nominations passed that body by a majority of all the federative representatives of the nation, voting the known will of their respective states. That body has not for years been looked upon as the proudest monument of the wisdom of our ancestors, because a large majority of the PEOPLE, for the last five years, have regarded it as a most odious monument of the prostituting power, and corruption of the United States Bank. It has not become the tool of the Executive, ready and willing to do his bidding; because there is too much moral integrity, and political honesty in its present majority, to sustain the presumption that they would even if desired, pursue the same line of base submission to the Executive, which the late majority did to the Bank.

After the immortal effort in vindication of the constitution,—in which such prodigious specimens of logical reasoning are given,—the Observer, gravely asks, are not these facts sufficient to open the eyes of the people to the immense powers not delegated by the constitution, which the President has taken to himself? What facts did the Observer refer to,—and where are the immense powers which the President has assumed? It has not exhibited a single fact, except that Benton has introduced his expunging resolution, and as to the assumptions of the Executive, has not covered its charge with even the poor shadow of the lowest grade of evidence. We hope it does not expect to "open the eyes of the people" with misrepresentation, and give them nothing but the gasty skeleton of falsehoods gaze after they are open! Nothing but palpable facts can discover to us the unknown realities which it says exist. We therefore think the Observer's facts, are insufficient if this paragraph is a fair specimen; and we believe it is, and more too. In it, we found one fact, the introduction of Mr. Benton's resolution, and upon this we supported ourselves, while surveying the beauties of the surrounding objects. We have carefully examined the remainder of the article, but as there is not a single foot-hold to be seen, we shall not, of course, attempt to go through it. It is a very smooth affair, to say the least, and it might perhaps be thought uncharitable to say the most of it, as that would require us to tell what it is most entirely clear off, notwithstanding its being a fine sample of the federal whig market the present time. We hope the Observer will continue its lucid exhibition of facts, and its mathematical demonstrations of Executive USURPATION, for such things will open the mouths, if not the eyes of the people of this Republic.

We learn that a most villainous attempt was made on Saturday last, by some black hearted wretch, to throw the Locomotive and the train of cars attached to it, off the Rail Road, at a turnout on a high embankment, about 4 miles from this city. To accomplish his object, the villain had removed the switches (or sliding rails) at the turnout, and placed a number of rocks on the road. If the perpetrator of such an act could be found out, he ought to be subjected to the severest punishment. One who would thus jeopard the lives of persons, he knew not whom, would administer a dose of poison to a whole family, a crime that has scarcely a parallel.—Obs. & Rep.

For the Kentucky Gazette.  
MAJOR FLOURNOY.

This gentleman addressed a large and respectable audience in the Baptist meeting house in Nicholasville, on Monday last, in his usual eloquent and felicitous manner. He was loudly and warmly applauded by his delighted hearers of the Administration party, and drew from the most intelligent of the opposition, expressions approbating his talents as a close reasoner and a successful orator.

H. Daniel, was deputed from this place to reply to him, but so tremendous was the applause when he closed his happy effort, that the Ex honorable pulled his hat over his eyes and marched off, although called on by his friends for a speech.

After drumming up for an audience for about three-fourths of an hour, he mounted the steps of the Court House, and commenced a speech, which he said, was in reply to Maj. Flournoy, but did not in a talk of two hours, controvert a single position taken by the Major in his address to the people.

Mr. Daniel's speech was made up of round assertion and denunciation against the administration, he was not applauded, but on the contrary he disappointed his friends, who left him continually and be-

ing almost surrounded by Jackson men. Among the few that remained to listen to him, was an old revolutionary soldier, by the name of Irvin, who, immediately upon the finishing of Mr. Daniel's speech held out his hand which was cordially received and shaken by him, thinking perhaps he had made at least one conquest, but the old soldier retained Maj. Daniels' hand in a very pleasant manner, asked him, "Major Daniel, please inform me how much money you received for turning from Jackson to Clay," Maj. Daniels slipped off whilst a response was made by some one, (we will not say he was a friend) "9000 dollars."

Upon the whole, Maj. Daniel, does his party or rather parties, more harm than good.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

## THE CHARTER.

The Whigs on Monday last, brought out a ticket for the Legislature, all of whom, it is believed, are warmly in favour of the continuation of that "bill of abominations" the city charter. It is not known positively what the sentiments of Messrs. Rhodes and Daniel are, except from their associations with the gentleman's sentiments selected on behalf of the city, Mr. Charlton Hunt, those opposed to the charter are perfectly familiar. He was one of the principal men, who opposed us in that measure, and, as he stated himself, volunteered his services to go down to Frankfort, and advocate the charter, and use his utmost exertions, not only in favour of it, but even to get the Legislature to reject the petition for its repeal. I therefore, for one cannot consent to support any such individual, and therefore cannot consent to see him picked upon us for the office to which he aspires. It is the opinion of many with whom I have conversed that the citizens now ought to stand firm in defence of their rights, and permit no interference with their principles. If they do not they are the mere tools of men, swayed by personal predilections or prejudices, and do not deserve to have their wrongs redressed.

CATO.

A friend has placed in our hands a Nashville Republican, Extra of the 7th inst., from which we copy the following distressing intelligence, which we fear is mainly true.

The call made by the Texans upon their brethren of the United States, we hope will meet a speedy and efficient response.

NASHVILLE, April 7, 1836.  
TEXAS.

Head Quarters, Gonzales, March 11, 1836. To J. W. Fanning, Commanding at Goliad.

Sir—Upon my arrival here this afternoon the following intelligence was received through a Mexican, supposed to be friendly, which however has been contradicted in some of its parts by another who arrived with him. It is therefore given to you as rumor; though I fear a melancholy portion of it is too true.—Asma Bigard states that he left the Alamo on Sunday the 6th inst., and is now three days from Arachas Rancho. That the Alamo was attacked on Sunday at dawn of day by about 2300 men, and was carried a short time before sun rise, with a loss of 520 Mexicans killed and as many wounded.

Col. Travis had only 150 effective men out of his whole force of 187. After the fort was carried several men surrendered and called for Genl. Santa Anna and for quarters. They were murdered by murderers!!! Col. Bowie was sick in bed and also murdered.

The enemy expect reinforcements of 1500 men under Gen. Conditill, and 1500 reserve to follow them. He also states that Ugartechee had arrived, with two millions of dollars for the payment of the troops &c. &c. The bodies of the Americans were burned after the massacre; an alternate layer of wood and bodies was laid and set on fire. Lieut. Dickinson who had a wife and child in the fort, after having fought with desperate courage, tied his child to his back, leaped from the top of a two story building, both were killed in the fall. I have little doubt but the Alamo has fallen.—Whether the above particulars are true, is questionable.

You are therefore referred to the enclosed order.

I am, sir, your obt. servant,  
SAM. HOUSTON.

P. S. The wife of Lieut. Dickinson is in possession of one of the officers of Gen. Santa Anna. The men as you perceive fought gallantly. And in corroboration of the truth of the fall of the Alamo, I have ascertained that Col. Travis intended firing signal guns at three different periods each day until succor should arrive. No signal guns have been heard since Sunday, and a scouting party have just returned who approached within 12 miles of the fort and remained 48 hours.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

**Friends and Brothers:**  
The intelligence conveyed to us by the above letter, confirmed all that we have heretofore alleged, of the barbarism of the arch fiend, who after subverting the liberties of his own countrymen, has arrayed all his forces to reduce us, the free born colonists of Texas, to the yoke of military and ecclesiastical despotism.

We have exercised the right, inherent in all considerable societies of men of choosing the form of Government most consonant to our feelings and most likely to secure our happiness.

It is the same right which impelled your fathers and our fathers, to throw the gauntlet of defiance at the power of Britain, and to claim and gloriously to achieve a name among the nations of the earth.

Their enemy was comparatively christianized and magnanimous—ours is semi-civilized, infuriate and merciless. They appealed to the sympathies of Monarchs and of strangers, and they appealed not in vain. Aid, prompt, powerful and efficient was rendered them. The descendants of Pericles, lifted up their voices, to supplicate the aid of strangers, in their struggle for liberty—and you Americans responded to the call by a zealous, active, and efficient succor.

The gallant Poles also richly participated in your generous sympathy for the oppressed.

## Friends and Brothers:

We, the citizens of Texas, threatened with an indiscriminate slaughter, by the minions of a complicated and cruel despotism have, in this hour of our trial, turned our thoughts and our hearts, with an unwavering confidence, to the land of our common nativity; and we ask you for assistance—our numbers are few, but our hearts are firm and our minds are strong to the high resolve of "Liberty or Death!"

Will you, brothers and friends, refuse to do for us, as in the hour of your calamities, was nobly done for you? And will you calmly witness the destruction of your kindred, and the triumph of tyranny, and make no effort to save the one and arrest the other? It cannot, it will not be;—The sainted Spirit of Washington would rebuke your apathy; and could pain invade the beatitudes of Heaven, would mourn over the recollection of 775.

On motion of Mr. PARMAR, this appeal was adopted, and ordered to be communicated to the people of the United States of America, accompanying the communication of Maj. Gen. Saml. Houston to James Collinsworth, Esq. Chairman of the Military Committee, on the 6th day of March, 1836, at Washington.

RICHARD ELLIS,  
President of the Convention.  
H. S. KIMBLE, Sec'y.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

## THE FALL OF BEXAR.

The entire of the troops in the garrison put to death—Cols. Crockett and Bowie killed!

We are indebted to a gentleman, passenger on board the steamer Levant, from Natchitoches, for the annexed letter, giving the particulars of the fall of Bexar—it is a copy of one addressed to the Editor of the Red river Herald:

Sir—Bexar has fallen! Its garrison was only 187 strong, commanded by Lt. Col. W. Travis. After standing repeated attacks for two weeks, and an almost constant cannonade and bombardment during that time, the last attack was made on the morning of the 6th instant, by upwards of 2,000 men, under the command of Santa Anna in person; they carried the place about sunrise, with the loss of 520 men killed, and about the same number wounded. After about an hour's fighting the whole garrison was put to death (save the sick and wounded and seven men who asked for quarter.) All fought desperately, until entirely cut down; the rest were coolly murdered.—The brave and gallant Travis, to prevent his falling into the hands of the enemy, shot himself. Not an individual escaped, and the news is only known to us by a citizen of Bexar, who came to our army at Gonzales—but from the cessation of Travis' signal guns, there is no doubt of its truth. The declaration of independence you have, no doubt, received, and you will, in a few days, receive the constitution proposed by the republic.

Cols. James Bowie and David Crockett are among the slain; the first was murdered in his bed, in which he had been confined by illness—the latter fell, fighting like a tiger. The Mexican army is estimated at 8,000 men—it may be more or less."

A. BRISCOE.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We learn by the passengers of the schooner Camanche, eight days from the Brazos river, that the war in Texas has at length assumed a serious character.—Many of those who left this city, determined to lay down their lives in the cause of Texas, have bravely yielded them up at Bexar—three young men from our office, we learn, are among the slain—the names of Wm. Blazebey and Robt. Moore have been mentioned to us—that of the other we could not ascertain.

On the 25th of February the Texian garrison in Bexar of 150 men only, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. B. Travis, was attacked by the advanced division of Santa Anna's army of about 2,000 men, when the enemy were repulsed with the loss of many killed and wounded, variously estimated from 450 to 600, without a loss of a man of the garrison.

This great slaughter was ascribed to the fact, that every man of the garrison had about eight guns loaded by his side. About the same time Col. Johnson, while reconnoitering to the westward of San Patricio, with a party of 70 men, were surrounded in the night by a large body of Mexican troops. In the morning the commander sent in a summons to surrender as prisoners of war. This was ceded to by the commanding Mexican officer, but no sooner had the Texans marched out of their encampment and stacked their arms, than a general fire was opened upon them by the whole Mexican force, when the prisoners endeavored to escape—three only of whom effected it, among them was Col. Johnson and one man who had been wounded.

Between the 25th of February and 2d March, the Mexicans were employed in forming entrenchments around the Alamo and bombarding the place. On the 2d of March Col. Travis wrote that 200 shells had been thrown into the Alamo, without injuring a man.

On the 1st of March, 32 men from Gonzales made their entry through the enemy's lines, and reached the Alamo—making the whole number in the garrison 182.

On the 6th March, about midnight, the Alamo was assaulted by the entire force of the Mexican army, fought desperately until day, when 7 only of the garrison were found alive. We regret to say that Col. David Crockett and his companion, Mr. Benton, also the gallant Col. Benham, of South Carolina, were of the number who cried for quarter, but were told there was no mercy for them. They then continued fighting until the whole were butchered. One woman (Mrs. Dickinson) and a wounded negro servant of Col. Travis, were the only persons in the Alamo whose lives were spared. General Bowie was murdered in his bed, sick and helpless. Gen. Cos, on entering the Fort, ordered Col. Travis' servant to point out to him the body of his master; he did so, when Cos drew his sword and mangled his face and limbs with the malignant feeling of a savage.

The bodies of the slain were thrown into a heap in the centre of the Alamo and burned—On General Bowie's being brought out, Gen. Cos said that he was too brave a man to be burned like a dog, then added *peve no es cosa eschade*—never mind, throw him in. The loss of the Mexicans in storming the place was estimated at about 1,000 killed and mortally wounded, and as many more disabled—making with their loss in the first assault between 2,000 and 3,000 killed and wounded. It is worthy of remark that the flag of Santa Anna's army at Bexar was a blood red one, in place of the old constitutional tri-colored flag. Immediately after capture of the place, Gen. Santa Anna sent Mrs. Dickinson and Col. Travis' servant to General Houston's camp, accompanied by a Mexican with a flag, who was bearer of a note from Santa Anna, offering the Texans peace and a general amnesty if they would lay down their arms and submit to his government. Gen. Houston's reply was, "True, sir, you have succeeded in killing some of our brave men; but the Texans are not yet whipped." The effect of the fall of Bexar throughout Texas was electric. Every man who could use a rifle and was in a condition to take the field, marched forthwith to the seat of war. It was believed that not less than 4,000 riflemen were on their way to the army when the Bamanche sailed, to wreak their vengeance on the Mexicans, and determined to grant no quarter.

Gen. Houston had burnt Gonzales and fallen back on the Colorado with about 1,000 men.

Col. Fanning was in the Fort at Goliad, a very strong position, well supplied with munitions and provisions, and from 400 to 500 men.

The general determination of the people of Texas seemed to be to abandon all the occupations and pursuits of peace, and continue in arms until every Mexican east of the Rio del Norte should be exterminated.

## CAUSE OF TEXAS—COUNTY AND CITY MEETING.

A general meeting of the citizens of the County and City is requested at the Courthouse on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing public opinion on the subject of the cause of TEXAS.

[We hope our city will not be behind others in the cause of Liberty, but, like New Orleans, Natchez, Louisville, Cincinnati, Maysville, and Pittsburgh will express sympathy for Texas, and send a memorial to Congress in favor of acknowledging her Independence. That is the point most interesting. She declares herself free, and wishes this government to recognize her as such. She is in the position that this nation was in 1776.—The heroes of that day are in their graves, but their spirits rest with their sons.

The Texian cause without distinction of party, is popular every where, where liberty is venerated. It would give fame and credit to Lexington to take a bold and decided lead for the Independence of Texas.]

## THE LYCEUM.

A meeting of the Lyceum will be held at the courthouse on Saturday (this Evening) at 7 o'clock, when the following question will be discussed: "Are the people of Texas justifiable in resisting the present Government of Mexico, and in declaring themselves an Independent Nation?" L. P. YANDELL, Pres't.

DIED—On the 13th inst., at the residence of Mr. Picklin, in this city, Mr. Joseph Picklin Grooms, a medical student, in the 20th year of his age.

THE great advance in the price of every kind of produce, of house rent and of labor, requiring a corresponding advance in all the Mechanic Arts, the undersigned, Publishers and Proprietors of the different newspapers in the city, have agreed upon the following, as the prices which they will charge in future: For advertising per square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7.50; semi-weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; sent by mail, \$20. An advance of 25 per cent. on Job, Pamphlet and Book Work.

N. L. FINNELL,  
J. CLARKE & CO.  
DAN'L. BRADFORD,  
THO. T. BRADFORD.

Lexington, April 9, 1836—15

STOLEN yesterday from the house of the subscriber, a SMALL PLAIN FRENCH GOLD WATCH, with a small fine gold filigree chain, to which was attached another chain of the same kind having at the end a gold eye glass.—Whoever will restore said property will be suitably rewarded by M. A. HOLLEY.

Lex April 15 1836.—16

A complete set of Surveying Instruments—consisting of compass, plotting instruments, &c. for sale. For terms enquire of the subscriber, living about 4 miles from Nicholasville, near Chamurice, the late residence of Col. Meade. JOHN C. FAULCONER.

April 16, 1836.—17



## PROPOSALS

### FOR PUBLISHING A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL, TO BE ENTITLED THE WESTERN MEDICAL REFORMER.

IN presenting a Medical Journal to an enlightened public, in which we propose a reformation in the practice of Medicine, it is our duty to state to the public the motives which have induced us to undertake this course, and the course we intend to pursue.

As the very favorable reception of the Reformer, Practice of Medicine, the success and encouragement of its adherents in every section of the country, in which it has been introduced, supererogate every other duty, and have excited the jealousy of those who are vegetative mediocrities, (known by the title of Thompsonians or Steam Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who use calomel, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimite, &c., and as the last named have undertaken to misrepresent and sink us on the premises assumed by Thompsonians, instead of our own—we have considered it necessary to publish a new Medical Journal, in which we intend to offer to the public the proposed Journal.

We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles generally thrown in the way of those who undertake to reform an established custom, or who propose the least variation from preconceived and favorite opinions. We know there are some individuals in all countries who naturally dread any change from what they have been accustomed to, and who shut their eyes to a clear view to all evidence that is calculated to convince them of their error. But when we reflect that we live in an age of investigation and improvement, surrounded by a free, enlightened and liberal minded people, most of whom readily perceive what is calculated to be beneficial to mankind and disposed to encourage the spirit of genius and improvement—we feel much encouraged, and confidently believe that we will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the healing art.

Whilst improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we ask has the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human sickness? We answer, it has not. What then can be the reason? The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c., have certainly been improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and as fatal as they ever were. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last fifty years, recommend and use unnatural mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimite, &c., which are almost exclusively relied upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been the science of Medical Botany has been most completely neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive the effects of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other sciences which relate to the human system, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they rely on mineral, we on vegetable medicines, which difference is to us irreconcilable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and manner of making Calomel and the other different preparations of Mercury in use, also the whole list of mineral poisons that are given as remedies, and their antidotes. We believe that if people generally knew the ingredients and manner of action of these subtle poisons they would not use them.

Rules will be given for the prevention or disease and preservation of health. The treatment of the diseases of women and children. It is an indisputable fact that many females are rendered feeble and nervous by even a moderate use of Calomel, the Blue Pill or some other disease creating Mineral, and many children deprived of a sound constitution through life, by an unnatural and improper treatment.

We will repeat charges already made against us as Reformers, and such charges as may be made, and worthy of notice. Well written communications either for or against the Reformed practice will be cheerfully inserted, and if necessary commented upon.

We will publish an account of many valuable plants, the manner of using them, and the diseases to which they are applicable, in doing which we will expect to furnish our readers with a description of many vegetable productions that are too much neglected, and to which authors are not yet, ascribed their proper medical virtues.

Medical essays and the treatment of difficult and interesting cases will frequently find a place in our columns.

A due portion of our journal will be devoted to a defence of the Reformed practice of Medicine, and strictures on the common mineral practice.

**TERMS.**  
The Western Medical Reformer will be published on a medium sheet, in pamphlet form, containing 16 octavo pages, two columns to each page, and will be issued on the 1st Monday of each month, at the low price of two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number. Any person who will obtain five subscribers and become responsible for the same, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis, or if a company of six remit ten dollars, a copy will be sent to each one. Editors of newspapers who will insert our Prospectus, (and state under it: that they will receive subscriptions at their offices,) by forwarding a copy containing the same, will be entitled to a copy of our journal for one year.

Every member of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States is considered an agent for our journal, and requested to act in that capacity. All communications must be addressed to the Editors, Drs. DAY & HARRIS, Richmond, Kentucky—post paid.

The first number will be issued on the 1st Monday in May, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, February 15, 1836—7

## ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of *Leaf Tobacco*, to change in some measure, his mode of business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

**FRESH GROCERIES;**  
A part of which are as follows:  
50 Sacks COFFEE.  
20 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835.  
10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins.  
6 Drums Figs, first quality.  
2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey.  
2 Barrels Chesnut, first quality.  
A complete assortment of **SHOES & BOOTS**, 7 superior quality.  
Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot.  
Also, 2 Barrels of first quality **LOAF SUGAR**. A complete assortment of **GROCERIES**, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for from forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.

**ROBERT GRAY.**  
N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.  
Lexington, Jan 1, 1836—1st of 31

**STATD OF KENTUCKY, Boone Circuit Court, Term, November Term, 1835.**  
Currie's heirs, &c. complainants vs. Jacob Fowler, Tibbs's heirs, &c. defendants, In Chancery.  
This day came the complainants by their attorney, and on their motion, it is ordered and made known to John Spence and Mary F. Spencer, Thos Triplett and Margaret C. Triplett, Duval and Nancy F. Duval, Thos Tibbs, Foushee Tibbs, W. Longhby Tibbs and Samuel Tibbs, heirs at law of W. Longhby Tibbs, dec'd, and to all unknown claimants of ten thousand acres of land lying on the waters of Big Bone creek in the north county of Boone, entered and surveyed in the name of Isaac Melchor which entry is as follows: "May 11th 1780. Isaac Melchor entered 10,000 acres upon Treasury warrants, on the Big Bone creek, beginning at the fork about 2 or 4 miles above the lick and running up both forks including its branches." That on the Friday next before the last Saturday in May 1836, at the house of Henry Lee in Mason county, the complainants in this cause will take the deposition of said Lee, and on the said last Saturday of May 1836, they will take the deposition of Thos. Young, at his residence in said county of Mason, and at the house of John P. Gaines in Boone county, on the first Saturday of June 1836, they will take the deposition of John Tindall, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of said witnesses in regard to the validity of said claim which said complainants profess to hold, and in regard to the invalidity of interfering claims.

And it is directed that this order be published six times in the Kentucky Gazette, and that there be at least four months between the first advertisement and the taking of said depositions, A copy attested.

CH. CHAMBERS, c. p. c.  
December 19, 1835—50-Gt

## CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, it is agreed, on the second, there is diversity, both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews; in fact, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severely their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, more passing, allusions of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the *Register and Patriot* to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held steadily in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadary journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to our periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have the opportunity to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them; but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

**TERMS.**  
The work will be published in weekly numbers, in stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume, and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library."

paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the best quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not unobtrusive addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers, and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.

**E. L. CAREY & A. HART,**  
July 17, 1835—42 Philadelphia.

## NEW GROCERY STORE.

**LEO TIBBATS,**  
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friend and the public generally that he has commenced the Grocery business at his father's old stand, Short-street, opposite the Court-house where he intends to keep a general assortment of

**GROCERIES,**  
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS;  
and all such articles as are usually sold by Grocers.  
Lex. Sept 17, 1835—45-3m

**The Imported Maltese Jack, ULYSSES,**  
WILL remain at his old stand, on the Farm of P. E. TODDNER, in Jessamine county, nine miles South-east of Lexington, on the "Lick" road, and will be let to Jennies and mares at his last year's price, viz: *Twenty Dollars for Jennies, and Ten Dollars for mares* the season, to be paid within the season. Jennies or mares not proving in foal, can be put in the fall or next season free of charge. The size and form of his colts places his claims to distinction beyond dispute. Persons sending Jennies from a distance, may rely on having them attended to as they may direct. Every care will be taken to avoid accidents, but no accountability for any. The season has commenced, and will end on the 1st July.

**P. E. TODDNER, A. MCCLURE,**  
Jessamine co. April 2, 1836—13-7t  
The Intelligencer and Gazette, Frankfort Commons, Danville Olive Branch, Paris Citizen and Richmond Chronicle will insert the above 7 times, and charge Obs. & Rep.

**300 DOLLARS REWARD.**—Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing  
1 Silver tin, bottom worn out, containing \$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change—Also in the tin, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.  
1 Certificate of stock in the Mayville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, or one hundred shares.  
1 Certificate for two shares of my own.  
Also, about \$18,000 in due bills &c. all payable to O. Keen; among which, the following are recollectored:  
1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September inst. for 200 dollars.  
1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 108 dollars.  
1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.  
1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.  
4 notes on Thomas S. Reid & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.  
1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$1,000.  
A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$3600.  
A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.  
A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for about \$140, signed by General Thomas Bodley.  
The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them.  
O. KEEN.  
Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-t

**LOOK HERE.**  
**JOHN M. HEWITT, TRUSS MAKER,**  
Opposite the Lexington Hotel, Lexington, Ky.  
BEGS leave, respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained the agency of Mr. THOMAS STAGNER, of Richmond, Ky. to use, vend and practice his celebrated PATENT TRUSS, for the cure of all cases of Hernia, or Rupture, of recent or long standing.

He is so convinced of the importance of this instrument above all that have ever yet been used, that he not only purposed to abandon all the various kinds he has heretofore used in his extensive practice, but to assume the afflicted, that the universal term, are—no Cure, no Pay!  
N. B. All kinds of Bandages, Gentlemen's Riding Girdles, and Suspenders, manufactured and for sale as before.  
June 26, 1834—27-t

## PROPOSALS

### For publishing in Winchester, Ky., a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled THE REGISTER & PATRIOT.

THE Subscribers have, at the earnest solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, been induced to issue Proposals for the publication of a weekly paper in the town of Winchester, to be devoted to the dissemination of knowledge—Political, Literary and General.

In entering upon this undertaking, the subscribers are fully aware of the risk and responsibility incurred, and if the fate of similar projects heretofore entertained in this country were to serve as a guide for the future, they would be constrained to admit that the encouragement thus presented, would be any thing but flattering. But for reasons which it is deemed altogether unnecessary to state, they are induced to conclude that the history of newspaper publishing in Clarke county, does not furnish a just criterion by which to judge, and when they reflect upon the character and resources of the people with whom they have the honor to be associated, they cannot but think that the present undertaking will meet with some degree of encouragement, or at least, that they may be enabled to test the question whether Clarke is the only County in this highly favored section of Kentucky, that is unable to support a public journal.

The subscribers deem it unnecessary to recite the manifold advantages that are due to be derived by a trading community, from a well conducted periodical print. They are of a character that cannot fail to convince every thinking man who has the welfare and happiness of his fellow creatures at heart; nor are these benefits confined to the trading part of the community alone, but will be found to extend to all.

The political sentiments of the proprietors are favorable to the elevation of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. They are also in favor of the Hon. James Clark for Governor, and Charles A. Wickliffe, Esq. for Lieutenant Governor. In regard, however, to the political course of the Register & Patriot, they would take occasion to remark, that whilst they shall refrain from participating in party strife to an improper extent, in any, nevertheless, on all proper occasions, express their opinions of the public policy of men and measures, fearlessly, and without favor or affection.

In a government where all power is derived from the people, it is the bounden duty of every citizen of the commonwealth, as he values the blessings and durability of the institutions guaranteed to him by the constitution, to be so informed of passing events, as to be able to act in such a manner as will be best calculated to answer the designs of his constituents, and to exert, and maintain permanent and lasting. Firmly convinced of the justice of this conclusion, and believing that the public press furnishes the safest medium for obtaining so desirable an end, the subscribers pledge themselves to afford every facility in their power, for their fellow-citizens, without reference to party—to express their personal or political sentiments freely, and without restraint—provided that, in doing so, there be no violation of the respect and regard due to the opinions and feelings of others.

The history of the past few years is such as to convince even the most skeptic, that the best interest of the state is involved in advancing the great work of Internal Improvement. To encourage and sustain the friends of this truly patriotic cause, the best energies of the undersigned shall be exerted.

The literary department of the Register & Patriot will be so conducted, as to render it as acceptable as possible, to its patrons. Its columns will also contain the latest information, both foreign and local, and from the arrangements in contemplation, together with the past experience of the subscribers as practical printers, they consider themselves justified in asserting that, in a mechanical point of view, the Register & Patriot will be inferior to none in the state; and as an evidence of their determination to conduct it in a manner worthy of encouragement and support, they would respectfully announce to their fellow-citizens, that should any of them, at the expiration of six months, be dissatisfied with the course pursued, they shall be at liberty to withdraw their subscription, by paying a sum proportionate to that length of time.

**TERMS.**  
The Register & Patriot will be published every Saturday morning, on a large Imperial sheet, at \$2.50 a year, if paid at the expiration of 6 months; or \$3.00 if paid within 12 months, and \$3.50 if paid after the expiration of 12 months. The first number will be issued so soon as a requisite number of subscribers can be obtained, and a new press and additional type procured.

**FINNELL & COOK.**  
Winchester, March 14, 1836.  
Our friends to whom this prospectus may come, will confer a favor by using their endeavors to obtain subscribers, and returning it as soon as possible.

**Cheap Queensware**  
AT COST!—5 CRATES assorted WARE, Dinner and Breakfast PLATES, CUPS, and SAUCERS, &c. Also, just opened, 1 CASE CHINA TEA SETS, at the low price of \$3. Call and see.  
JAMES & BROTHER.  
Lexington, Oct 14—41-t

**OYSTERS, OYSTERS.**  
JUST received, a fresh supply of choice Baltimore OYSTERS, put up this Fall—will be served up on the shortest notice and in the best style. Families supplied on liberal terms.  
JOHN M'KENZIE,  
Mill street, Lexington.  
Nov. 6, 1835—44-t

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**  
TRIFFANY, DUVALL & Co., Baltimore, have on hand and expect to be receiving from the Manufacturers direct, large and constant supplies of the following GOODS:  
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 widths, from the Sawdow, Powhatan, Laurel, Thistle, Union, Franklinville, and other Factories in Maryland.  
Osnaburghs, Denims and Canton Flannels from ditto  
Cassimere, Linseys, Kersyes, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chain, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, &c. of Baltimore manufacture, including those made at the Maryland Penitentiary.  
Coarse and fine bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, from various Factories in the Eastern States.  
Cassimere, Cassimere, Flannels, &c. from others, ditto  
Prints—A general assortment of fine, medium and common.  
Rouen Cassimere, Mexican Mixtures, Cautions, twilled stripes, Jeans, Denims, and other pantaloons' stuffs.  
Ties, "Methuen's," "Amoskeag's," "Brown's," &c.  
Cotton Carpetings, &c.  
In addition to extensive supplies of Cotton and Woolen Goods, their

**SHOE AND HAT ROOMS**  
contain a large stock of Ladies' Shoes and Boots, of Eastern and City manufacture, Men's Boots, Brogans and Shoes, a full assortment, Men's Fur, Wool and Pala Leaf Hats, a full assortment, Fur and Seal Skin Caps, &c.

They invite the attention of Western and Southern merchants to their Stock, in the belief that they will be pleased with the assortment and prices, and that none in any other city holds out greater inducements to purchasers.  
Dec. 3d, 1835—49-2m

**PETER SIMPLE NOVELS.**  
AT 374 CENTS EACH.  
**UNIFORM EDITION.**

THE great and constantly increasing demand for the novels of Captain Marryat, has induced the subscriber to commence the publication of a new edition of his entire writings, in a new form, and at a reduced price. Several of his works that have not yet appeared in this country will be comprised in this series, which will, when completed, be the only uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press.

The work will be published in semi-monthly numbers at 274 cents per number. Each number complete in itself, and containing the whole of one of his works, equal to two duodecimo volumes; a title page to each number.

The whole series will be complete in eight numbers, and will form a royal octavo volume containing nearly twelve hundred pages for three dollars.

List of works to be comprised in this edition:  
Frank Midway, or the Naval Officer.  
Newton Foster, or the Merchant Service.  
King's Own.  
Peter Simple, or the Adventures of a Midshipman.  
Jacob Faithful.  
Pacha of Many Tales.  
Japhet in Search of his Father.  
Naval and Military Sketches.

The first number will positively be issued early in January, and the whole will be completed by the last of April.

The work will be stereotyped, and any of the numbers can be had separate, if desired.

They will be sent by post to any part of the Union, so packed as to defy the friction of the mails. Postage under 100 miles 14 cents per sheet, over 100 miles, 24 cents.

It is almost useless for the subscriber to remark that this is the cheapest work ever offered. The simple fact of the number of pages being near 12 hundred, and the price only three dollars, speaks for itself. The public may look upon this as the commencement of an enterprise to furnish them with works of fiction by the most celebrated authors, printed in a beautiful manner, on fine paper, at a price that will at once defy competition, and place it in the power of every person to possess a library of novels at an extremely low rate.

The advantage of transmission by mail is one that will be overlooked by non-residents of large cities. The publisher thinks, and he presumes that the public will agree with him, that it is better to issue the works of each author, in series, at a stated price, than to publish a continuous work at so much per annum; for by this arrangement they may subscribe to the works of one author and reject another. Not being obliged to pay for that which they do not want.

A remittance of \$10 will command four copies of any one work. Single subscription 3 dollars.

Subscribers to the Lady's Book, or those wishing to become subscribers, will be furnished with the Lady's Book one year, and the 1st of Novels, for five dollars, in advance, postage paid. Single subscriptions to either work, three dollars.

Address, **LOUIS A. GODEY,**  
No. 100 Walnut St. Philadelphia.  
Dec. 23, 1835—51

**JOB GREEN, LATE OF PHILADELPHIA, CHAIR MANUFACTURER,**  
CONTINUES the above business opposite the Masonic Hall, on Main street.

He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment of

**FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS**  
of all descriptions and prices, also, *Settees, Rocking Chairs with cane backs and seats; Boston, and other kinds, all of which are manufactured of the best materials, and warranted well made.* Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for sale.

Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker; also, a Painter and Ornamentor; none but good workmen will apply, to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.

An apprentice well recommended will be taken.  
Lexington, July 24, 1834—29-t

**Dissolution of Partnership.**  
The Firm of Gabl. I. Morton and A. B. Morton, trading under the firm of Morton & Co. in a Bagging concern in Fayette county, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

**GABL. I. MORTON, A. B. MORTON.**  
October 26, 1835.

**LOST.**—On the night of Tuesday, 24th November, between Brennan's Hotel and Exchange Office of David A. Sayre, A CORAL BRESTPIN. Any person who has found and will leave it at the office of the Editor of this paper, will be suitably rewarded.

Lex. Dec. 12, 1835—49-t

**CANDLES AND LEATHER.**  
**1000** BOXES dip and mould Candles, 15,000 lbs. Spanish sole Leather—for sale by  
**MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.**  
P. S. As it is our wish to close our commitment of Leather, Shoemakers and dealers in it may expect bargains.  
January 8, 1836—3-2m

**JAMES HENRY, Domestic Dry Goods, Commission Merchant, and Agent for the sale of Wolcott's Steubenville Jeans, Wall-st. Louisville, Ky.**

LIBERAL advances will be made on consignments of negro clothing, linsey and socks, all of which articles ought to be in this market by the middle of June. On hand and for sale—having just received 16 cases by steamer Wagona—1000 pieces of Wolcott's Steubenville Jeans, which will be sold on liberal terms to responsible houses. Buyers will please to call and examine these goods.  
JAMES HENRY,  
April 2, 1836—12-2m Wall street.

**NEW GOODS FOR 1836.**  
**SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.**  
Are now receiving their

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,**  
COMPRISING a very general assortment of nearly every variety of Fancy and Staple Articles, usually kept in Dry Good Houses; among which are a choice lot of Cloths and Cassimere; Silk and Ray's Summer Goods; Hats and Ladies' Bonnets, Boots and Shoes—Also, Hosiery, Queensware, and China in Tea and Dinner Sets, Groceries, &c. They respectfully invite their customers and friends to call and examine.

April 2, 1836—13-t

**FRENCH CHINA.**  
SUPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Dessert Services, to match with Splendid Fruit Baskets; supported by figures; and a variety of reasonable Chinaware; viz:—Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.

Also—One Case Plated Candlesticks, 1 Splendid Set Cut Glass Girandola, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by  
JAMES & BROTHER.  
June 22, 1835—38-t

**ATTEND TO THIS.**  
THE time has come when all persons should close their accounts. Those of my friends indebted to me, will render me a favor by calling and paying their accounts, as I am in want of money to pay my debts, and purchase GOODS.—This must be done during this month.  
G. MCKINNEY.

Lex. Jan 1, 1836—52-t

**DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER**  
GRATEFUL for the liberal practice he has already had, respectfully solicits a continuance of his services to the citizens of Lexington and the adjoining country, in the various branches of his profession, viz:

*Practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. &c.*  
His office is on Short-street, three doors below the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may always be found, except when professionally absent.  
Aug. 12, 1835 32-t

**FOR SALE.** A half league of land, in Austin's Colony, Texas, very elegantly situated on Dick's or Dickinson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Powhatan is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timbered land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons desirous to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.  
Lex Aug 27, 1835—35-t

**LEXINGTON BREWERY.** The public are informed that the proprietor of the Lexington Brewery having taken it into his own hands, and having repaired and fitted it up in the best manner, and associated himself with one of the most scientific and practical Brewers in the Western country, has no hesitation in assuring the vendors and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a superior quality, to any made in said Brewery for the last 10 years. Beer will be ready for delivery by the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that nothing but a full knowledge of the business, and attention thereto, is essential to the making of as good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any part of the world.

**BARLEY, BARLEY, BARLEY.** Wanted—Ten thousand bushels of Barley, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at the above Brewery. Farmers supplied with full barley for seed.  
CLARY & Co.  
August 19, 1835—34-6m

**NEW GOODS.**—The subscribers are receiving at their stand on Main-street, two rooms above the Post Office, their Fall and Winter GOODS, among which are, a well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimere, Cassinets, and French and English Merinoes; a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES and BOOTS. Fur Caps and Caps, Carpeting and Rugs, Hardware, Queensware, French & English China in sets—Glassware—Groceries—Java Coffee, (a superior article).

**SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.**  
Lex. Sept. 17, 1835—37-t

**M. E. BROWNING & CO.**  
HAVING purchased of CALEB WORLEY, his stock of MERCHANDIZE, which is extensive and well assorted, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as like goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from which it is hoped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be derived.

**CALEB WORLEY,** having sold his stock of merchandise to M. E. BROWNING & Co. takes great pleasure in recommending to his old customers and patrons, a continuance of their patronage to his successors, at the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square. He would at the same time very sincerely return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business. His wish is as speedily as possible to close his business, and he hopes that all those who have open accounts will call and close them by note or payment without delay.  
Lex. June 15, 1835—24-t

**FINE GOOSE-CREEK SALT**  
Just received, and for sale by  
D. BRADFORD & CO.,  
Sept. 17, 1835. Opposite the Market.

**THE** Subscribers to the Kentucky Gazette are informed that I have transferred to Daniel Bradford, all the accounts and notes due to that paper, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to him.  
T. J. PEW.  
Dec. 12, 1835—49-t

**FOR SALE FOR CASH.**  
FIRST-RATE PIANO FORTE. Enquire at this office.  
Lexington Dec. 21, 1835—51-t

**NOTICE**